The Bharat Scouts and Guides

CREATING - BETTER INDIA

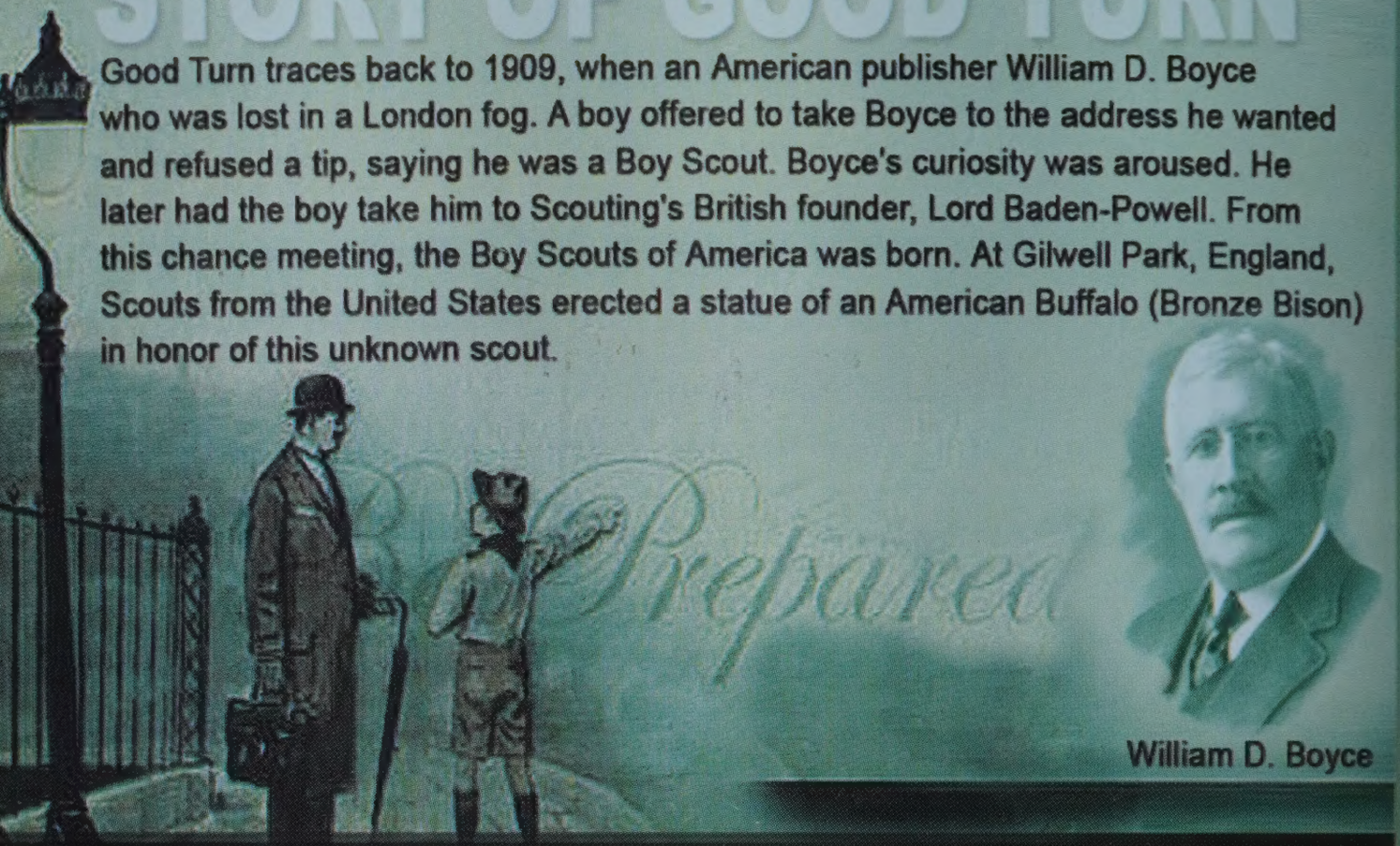
Pravesh

Scout Handbook Series: 01

"To the Unknown Scout Whose Faithfulness in the Performance of the Daily Good turn Brought the Scout Movement to the United States of America."

STORY OF GOOD TURN

Good Turn traces back to 1909, when an American publisher William D. Boyce who was lost in a London fog. A boy offered to take Boyce to the address he wanted and refused a tip, saying he was a Boy Scout. Boyce's curiosity was aroused. He later had the boy take him to Scouting's British founder, Lord Baden-Powell. From this chance meeting, the Boy Scouts of America was born. At Gilwell Park, England, Scouts from the United States erected a statue of an American Buffalo (Bronze Bison) in honor of this unknown scout.



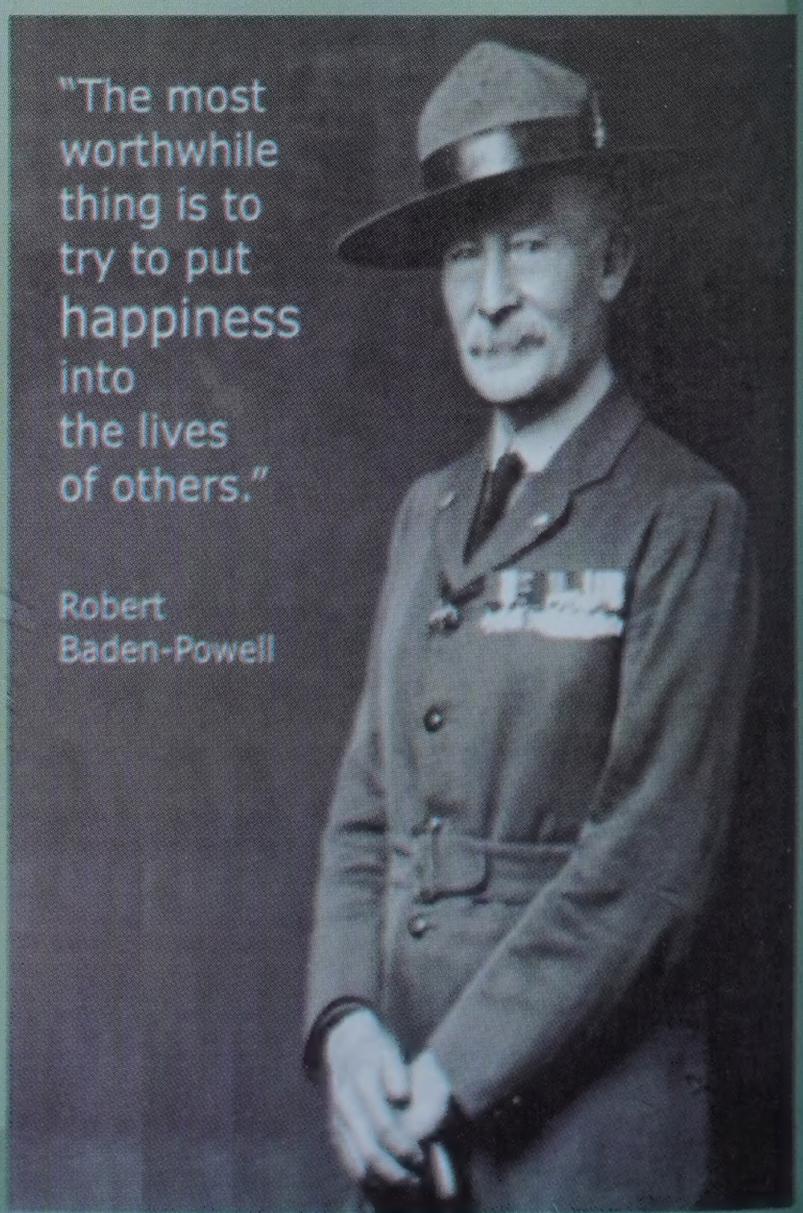
William D. Boyce

Chicago Magazine Publisher - Feb 8,1910 US Scouting - 1915 Lone Scouting till 1924

But the real way to get happiness is by **giving out happiness** to other people

"The most worthwhile thing is to try to put happiness into the lives of others."

Robert Baden-Powell



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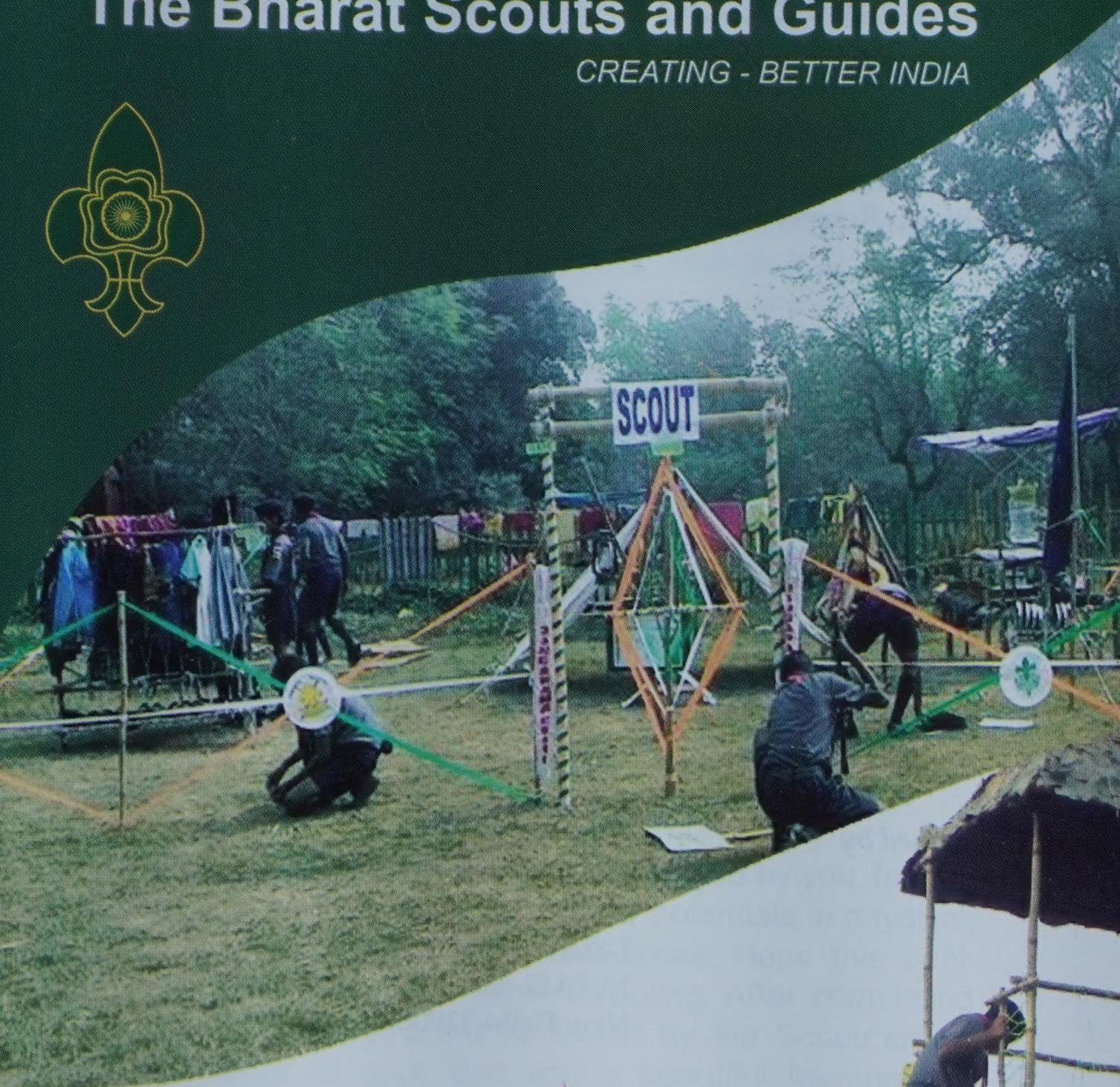

THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

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PRAVESH SCOUT

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FOREWORD

The Scout Guide Movement is a movement of the youth and the programme for the youth has been designed in such a way that our youth may take interest in it and this may be useful to them as per their need.

It was the demand of the Scouts and Guides since long to have a book on Pravesh in colour print. Now the book is ready. Hope our Scouts will use this book, which will be very beneficial to them. Other books are also under progress and hope, will be available in the National Headquarters very soon.

The Trainers from all over India have worked hard in the two workshops organised at National Headquarters and at National Training Centres for the preparation of the handbook and thereafter National Headquarters Professionals have worked on it to bring it in this shape.

Dear Scouts, Scouting is a game of outing played by you, for you and to you only, so that you develop your potentials in physical, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual areas. Hope this book will help you in enjoying the game of outing. After completing the Pravesh syllabus, you will be tested by the Scoutmaster/ Lady Scoutmaster of your Unit and a beautiful Membership badge of Bharat Scouts and Guides will be presented to you by your Scoutmaster/Lady Scoutmaster at a ceremony called INVESTITURE CEREMONY. Thereafter, you may get ready for Pratham Sopan.

BEST OF LUCK & HAPPY SCOUTING,

Dr. K. K. Khandelwal, IAS
Chief National Commissioner

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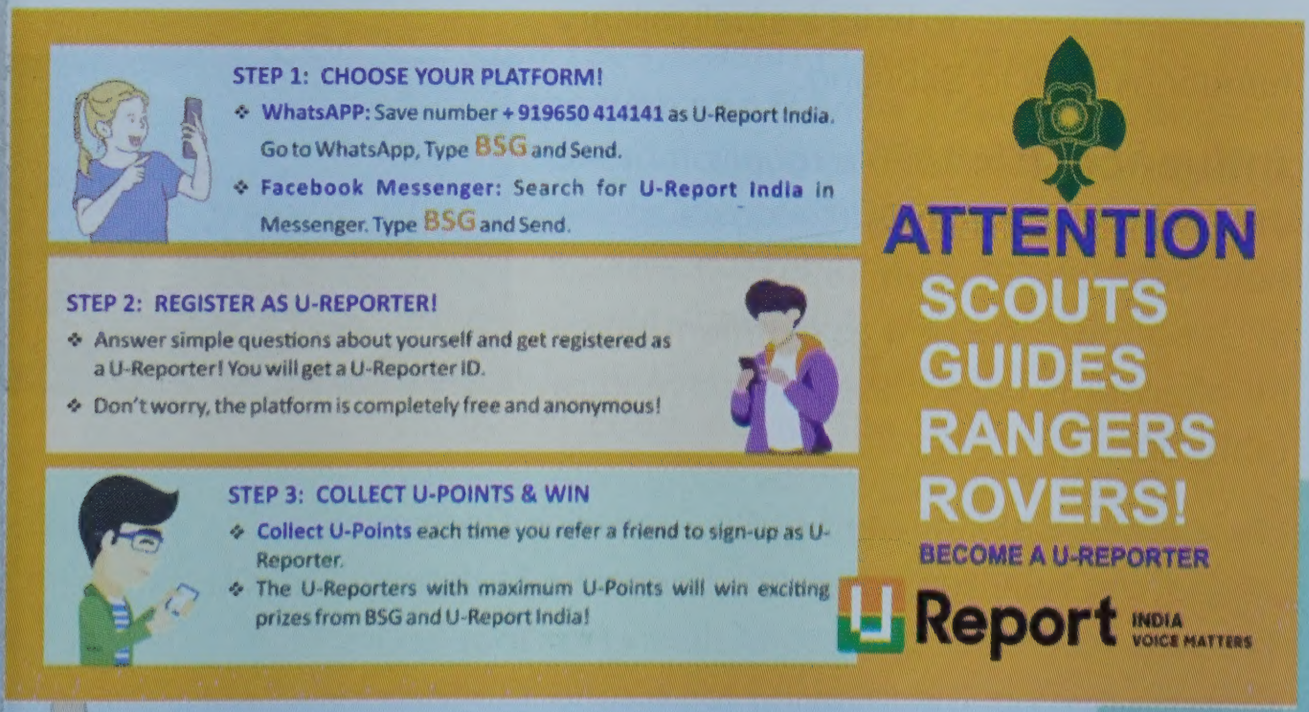
Pravesh Requirement
(As per APRO Part – II)

1. (i) Have brief information of the origin of Scouting along with definition, purpose, principle and method of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

   (ii) A Scout Aspirant must have holistic knowledge of the Movement.

2. Scout Promise and Law.
3. Motto, Sign, Salute and Left Hand Shake.
4. Daily good turn at home and maintain a diary at least for a month
5. Know the parts of Uniform and how to wear it correctly.
6. Know the composition and significance of the National Flag, The Bharat Scouts & Guides Flag, the World Scout Flag, and the Flag Etiquette.
7. Sing correctly National Anthem, Bharat Scouts & Guides Prayer and Bharat Scouts & Guides Flag Song. Know about the composer, duration and meaning of the songs.
8. Attend at least four Troop Meetings.
9. Undertake a 4 hour purposeful outing with a Patrol.

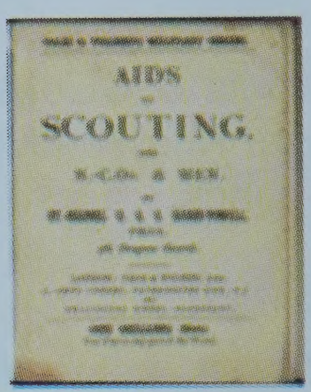

STEP 1: CHOOSE YOUR PLATFORM!
WhatsAPP: Save number +919650 414141 as U-Report India. Go to WhatsApp, Type BSG and Send.
Facebook Messenger: Search for U-Report India in Messenger. Type BSG and Send.
STEP 2: REGISTER AS U-REPORTER!
Answer simple questions about yourself and get registered as a U-Reporter! You will get a U-Reporter ID.
Don't worry, the platform is completely free and anonymous!
STEP 3: COLLECT U-POINTS & WIN
Collect U-Points each time you refer a friend to sign-up as U-Reporter.
The U-Reporters with maximum U-Points will win exciting prizes from BSG and U-Report India!
ATTENTION
SCOUTS
GUIDES
RANGERS
ROVERS!
BECOME A U-REPORTER
U-Report INDIA VOICE MATTERS

1. History of Scouting and Guiding

Birth of Scouting

History of Scouting commences with a British Army Officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It is not merely one act or initiative of Baden-Powell that led to formation of Scouting but a number of events, prevailing conditions in England at that point of time, and influences which attracted the attention of Baden-Powell to draw up a plan to be of service to society, particularly the young boys.

We shall explore them one by one. These influences are not presented in a sequential order.



Influence 1: While stationed in Lucknow, India as an Army Officer in 1876, Baden-Powell (B.-P.) found that his men did not know basic first aid or outdoor survival skills. They were not able to follow a trail, tell directions, read danger signs, or find food and water. Hoping to teach his men resourcefulness, adaptability and the leadership qualities demanded by frontier conditions, in 1896, Baden–Powell began to write a small military handbook Aids to Scouting.

Influence 2: In 1896 a rebellion broke out in Matabeleland, or Rhodesia as we now call it. On 19th May 1896 B.-P. arrived at Cape Town on a new assignment which he afterwards called "the best adventure of my life".

He was the Chief of Staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the operations against the rebelling tribes of Rhodesia's Matabeleland. On 11th April , 1900 the Boers bombarded Mafeking for four hours. On 16th May, an advance party of the relieving force rode into Mafeking. Amongst them was Major Baden-Powell.

Baden–Powell became world famous during this South African Boer War. He held the small town of Mafeking during a 217-day siege. The relief was hailed with delight throughout the Empire. As soon as the news of the Relief was brought to Queen Victoria, she had the following telegram sent to B.-P.:

> *'I and my whole Empire greatly rejoice at the relief of Mafeking after the splendid defence made by you through all these months. I heartily congratulate you and all under you, military and civil, British and native, for the heroism and devotion you have shown.'*

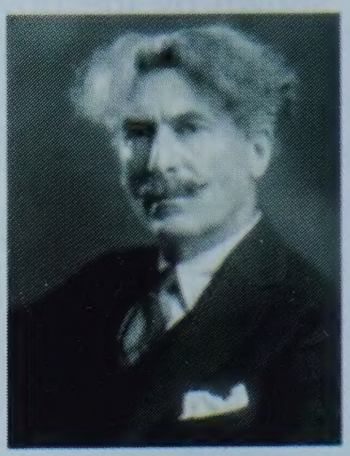
Influence 3: The boys of Mafeking from nine years up were organized into the Mafeking Cadet Corps, which was eventually recognized as an official part of the Mafeking defences. They took over all manner of duties such as message-carrying, orderly work in the field kitchens, anything that could free a trained man for combat duties. B.-P. had noticed how useful these boys were and how they responded to responsibility being put on them. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys in the corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him.

Influence 4: When B.–P. returned to London as a national hero, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. In England, he found that his little handbook written for soldiers was being used to teach observation and woodcraft to members of Boys' clubs and Boys' Brigade. It had captured the imagination of English boys and was widely read. B.–P. felt the need to rewrite the book especially for boys.

Influence 5: On 30th April 1904, Baden-Powell inspected the Annual Drill Inspection and Review of the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of the organization's coming-of-age. The Drill Inspection and Review was an impressive affair, with seven thousand youngsters performing before eleven thousand 'ticket-holder onlookers'. As the boys marched off the field, Baden-Powell turned to congratulate the Boys' Brigade founder William Alexander Smith. He also added that the Brigade, to his way of thinking, should have many more members than it had-and would have ten times the number with more variety and attraction in the training.

Without a moment's hesitation, Smith agreed and instantly challenged Baden-Powell to develop a programme that would provide that added 'variety and attraction'. He specifically suggested that it might be done through a boys' version of B.-P.'s small book, "Aids to Scouting".

Influence 6: At the end of July 1906, Baden-Powell received a small book by mail titled: The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians written by Ernest Thompson Seton, a British citizen living in the United States. He was very much impressed with the content of the book. On 30 October, the 46-year-old naturalist-writer and the 49-year-old general lunched together. The day after their meeting, Baden-Powell sent Seton his Aids to Scouting and a copy of the material he had prepared earlier that year regarding his ideas on 'Scouting for Boys'. Seton secured B.-P's promise of assistance in revising the Campcraft section of The Brich-bark Roll for the sixth printing and Baden-Powell got Seton's permission to use some of the games of the Woodcraft Indians in his programme.



Influence 7: A report of conditions in the British capital, just published after exhaustive study, revealed the shocking fact that 30% of the population of London -a city that prided itself on being the richest in the world -were suffering from malnutrition. Another report showed that of more than two million school boys, only about a quarter of a million were under any kind of 'good' influence after school hours. Poverty, squalor, overcrowding, marginalization, exploitation, crime, etc., were prevalent in the poor areas of London. This bothered many especially Baden-Powell who returned to London in 1903 after spending several years abroad as part of his military career. He could not believe that nearly a third of London's population was under-nourished.

He was shocked with the fact that alcoholism, vandalism and crime rate were becoming increasingly rampant.

B.-P. termed these as "failings". He believed that such "failings" sap the very foundation of society, thus placing it in danger and compromising its future. Such harsh realities prompted B.-P. to offer something concrete to such dehumanizing situation and particularly to the young boys of the country.

B.-P. believed that it was necessary to "develop character" to tackle such problems. The educational institutions failed to do this – they merely transmitted knowledge. He basically believed that "education aims to draw out and develop from the inside 'the good', to the exclusion of the bad". He therefore proposed a twin plan – a purpose – to improve society by improving the individuals of which it is composed, and a method intended to "draw out" rather than "impress upon".

Baden-Powell was determined to give his Boy Scouts scheme a thorough test before he developed the final details. Since one of its main characteristics was to be adventuring outdoors the only way of doing this testing was by camping with a group of boys. This, in itself, was a revolutionary idea at the time. Hitherto, camping had been reserved almost exclusively for the military at home and abroad, and for explorers and sportsmen overseas. Now, for the first time, it would be made generally available to British boys on their home ground.

The result crystallised in the form of an experimental camp in Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England in August 1907 organised by Baden-Powell. He wanted to see how far his scheme would interest boys of different upbringing and education and therefore recruited his 20 campers from various walks of English life.

Some were from large public schools, others from the slums, shops or farms.

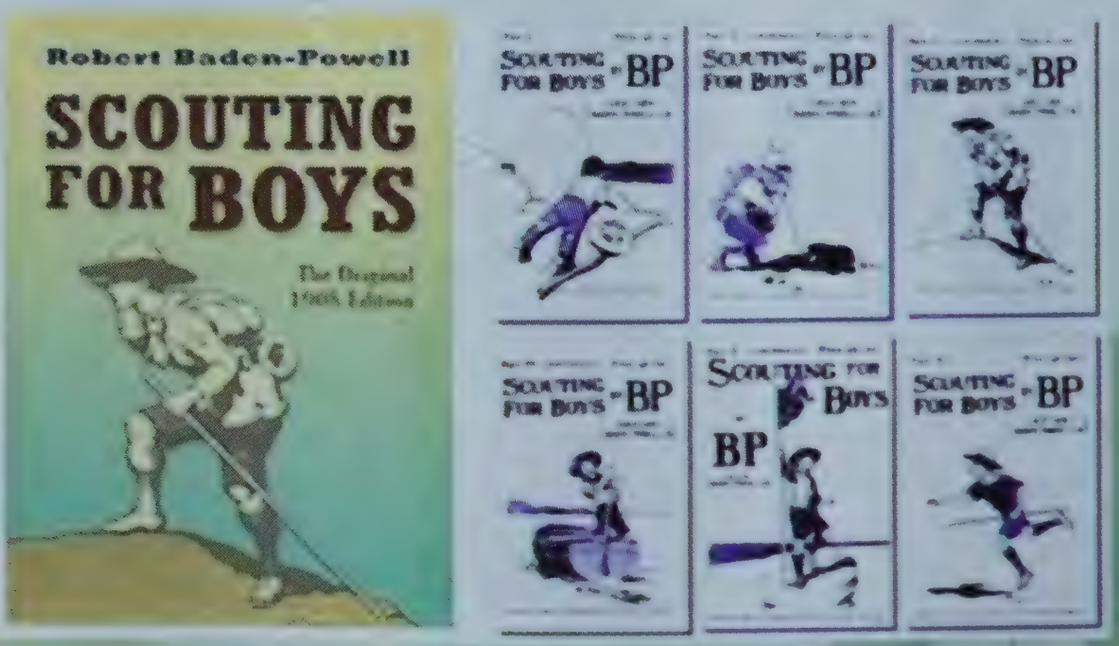
To the boys, the Brown sea camp became a thrilling adventure. They were having fun and excitement. They were not aware of the significance of what was happening – that their working and playing together would eventually result in millions of other boys sharing in the same game.

To them, everything was a new and something to be treasured: the experience of camping in itself, the friendships they made in their patrols and the scout-craft skills they learned. They were organized into patrols. They played games, took hikes, cooked without utensils, learned stalking and pioneering skills. In the evenings, around the magic of a campfire, they were spellbound by B.-P.'s stories of his army adventures. Scouting had begun in earnest and was destined to spread around the world.

B.-P. himself considered the camp a success. It had shown him the soundness of his patrol system. It had demonstrated the appeal of camping and outdoor activities to boys of all classes. It had established that the most effective way of learning scout craft was through practices and games. It had proved that, when put 'on their honour,' boys would do their very best.

Within a few days of his return B.-P. began to receive letters from the boys and their parents. The boys expressed themselves enthusiastically about the marvellous time they had experienced. The reactions of the parents were of the greatest importance to Baden-Powell. They had trusted their boys to his care for an experiment. The parents felt that their boys had not only picked up useful knowledge but had become more resourceful and more independent.

After the Brown sea camp, B.-P. rewrote his earlier handbook and called it Scouting for Boys. He incorporated many ideas from two American programmes for boys: The Woodcraft Indians, and The Sons of Daniel Boone. Scouting for Boys was first published as a six – part series of magazine articles. People liked the series so well that it was published as a book in 1908.



Spurred by Baden-Powell's enthusiasm and personal magnetism, Boy Scout patrols started to appear in each of communities in which the General had stopped on his countrywide tour to describe his Boy Scouts scheme. By the time the sixth and final part of the book made its appearance at the end of March, Boy Scouting had swept like a tidal wave across the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

The general doubt that is likely to arise is as to when exactly scouting was born. The conduct of the first experimental camp by Baden-Powell at Brown Sea Island in 1907 is considered to be the birth of Scouting.

Growth of the Movement

Scouting spread throughout England and began spreading to other countries. The first recognized overseas unit was chartered in Gibraltar in 1908, followed quickly by a unit in Malta. Canada became the first overseas dominion with a sanctioned Boy Scout program, followed by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Chile was the first country outside the British dominions to have a recognized Scouting program. Scouting came to India in the year 1909. By 1910, Argentina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Malaya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States had Boy Scouts.

The success of "Scouting for Boys" produced a Movement that quickly – automatically it seemed – adopted the name of the Boy Scouts and necessitated the establishment of an office to administer it.

By 1909 the Movement had taken firm root. "Scouting for Boys" had been translated into five languages.

Birth of Guiding

1909 is the memorable year in the history of Scouting to have the first gathering of Scouts at Crystal Palace, London. Over 11,000 Scouts in uniform who attended the rally proved their willingness to play the game of Scouting.

Along with these 11,000 Scouts, there were a handful of girls who too wanted to join the game.

It was a surprise for Baden Powell to see girls at the rally, wearing uniforms like Boy Scouts. When he asked them " Who are you?" they replie, 'We are Girl Scouts!" They said they too wanted very much to be in the game like their brothers.

He tried to persuade the girls to give up the idea, but he found enthusiasm in those young girls and determination to follow their brothers. So he separated the girl section of the Movement into a new section and put his sister Agnes Baden-Powel in charge to look after it, calling the branch as Girl Guides. Thus was born the Movement for girls. After B.-P.'s marriage, his wife Olave St. Clair Soames (fondly known as Lady Baden-Powell) was a great source of strength to B.P., in promoting Scouting and Guiding around the world. Both of them undertook several world tours to highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B.P's death on 8th January 1941 in Nyeri, Lady Baden-Powell continued her good work until her death in 1977.

The coming of the First World War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the patrol system proved its worth. Patrol leaders took over when adult leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the war effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast -guardsmen, thus freeing them for service afloat.

The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, in Olympia, London with 8,000 participants, and proved that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. B.P. was proclaimed as the Chief Scout of the world at this Jamboree. During the Jamboree the first International Scout Conference was held with 33 National Scout Organizations represented. The Boy Scouts International Bureau was founded in London in 1920.

As the Movement grew, expanded and spread to various countries around the world, the need was felt to form a world body and it resulted

in the formation of World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).

WOSM is functioning from six regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Eurasia, Europe and Western Hemisphere. The Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the founder members of the Asia Pacific Region.

WAGGGS is functioning from five regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

In the 1990's Scouting has been reborn in every country where it existed prior to World War II, and it has started throughout the newly independent countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the USSR). At present there are more than 28 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. There are more than ten million girls and young women in 146 countries.

Scouting and Guiding in India: Though Scouting came to India in 1909, membership was open to only European and Anglo Indian boys. In 1916, Dr. Annie Besant, established the Indian Boy Scout Association, in Madras and in 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru assisted by Sri Ram Bajpai established the Seva Samiti Scout Association in Allahabad. In 1938, the Seva Samiti Scout Association and newly formed Indian National Scout Association merged and formed the Hindustan Scout Association.

On 7th November 1950, the Boy Scout Association in India and the Hindustan Scout Association merged under the name of **The Bharat Scouts and Guides**. The Girl Guide Association of India merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951.

Though the Scout wing and Guide wing are working together under the banner of **The Bharat Scouts and Guides**, the Scout wing is affiliated to WOSM and the Guide wing is affiliated to WAGGGS.

2. Our Fundamentals

Definition

"The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational Movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden-Powell in 1907."

(The voluntary character of Scouting emphasises the fact that members adhere to it by their own free will and because they accept the fundamentals of the Movement.)

Purpose

The purpose of the Movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of the local, National and International communities.

It is also important to point out that the concept of responsible citizenship, which is one of the fundamental goals of Scouting, must be understood in a broad context.

Thus, a person is, first and foremost, an individual. This individual is integrated into his community, which is part of a wider political structure (district, province, state, etc.,) the total expression of which is the sovereign state or country. A responsible citizen must be aware of his rights and obligations in relation to the various communities to which he belongs.

Principles

The principles are the fundamental laws and beliefs which must be observed when achieving the purpose. They represent a code of conduct which characterises all members of the Movement.

Scouting is based upon three broad principles which represent its fundamental laws and beliefs.
They are referred to as:
"Duty to God",
"Duty to others" and
"Duty to self". .

Duty to God: Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

Duty to Others: Loyalty to one's country in harmony of local, National and International peace, understanding, and co-operation. This amounts to participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

Our patriotism should be of the wider, nobler kind which recognises justice and reasonableness in the claims of others and which leads our country into comradeship with the other nations of the world.

The first step to this end is to develop peace and goodwill within our own borders, by training our youth of both sexes to its practice as their habit of life; so that the jealousies of town against town, class against class and sect against sect no longer exist; and then to extend this good feeling beyond our frontiers towards our neighbours...."

Duty to Self: Responsibility for the development of oneself. A person should assume responsibility for the development of his own capacities. This is fully in harmony with the educational purpose of the Scout Movement, whose aim is to assist the young person in the full development of his potentials – a process which has been called the "unfolding" of the personality. In this respect, the role of the Promise and Law is a fundamental one.

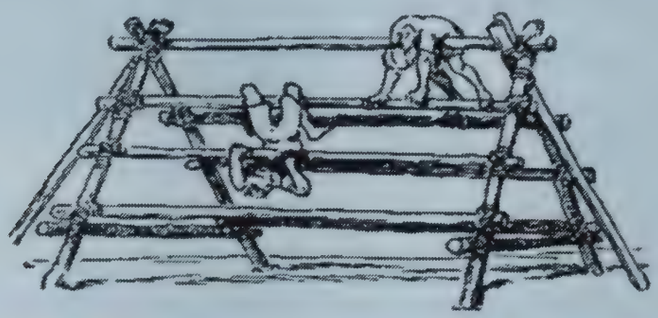
The Method

The Scout Method is a system of progressive self-education through:

- Promise and Law
- Learning by Doing
- Membership of small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training

towards self-government directed towards the development of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

- Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interests of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.



3. Holistic Knowledge of the Movement

Scouting complements the school and the family, filling needs not met by either. Scouting develops self-knowledge and the need to explore, to discover, and to want to know. Scouts discover the world beyond the classroom, tapping the skills of others to learn and to become individuals with all round development. Scouting helps young person's acquire plenty of life skills and enables them to be useful citizens. Scouting is all about building confidence and self-esteem, learning important life skills and leadership skills, team building, outdoor adventure, education, and fun to empower the youth! Scouts learn how to make good choices and to take responsibility for their actions so that they are prepared for their adult life as independent persons.

Mission statement of WOSM

The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society.

Scope for Personal Growth and Development

Through participation in outdoor activities like camps and hikes, Scouts not only learn to be independent but also in the process to acquire skills in leadership and effective team work. They acquire skills in pioneering, first aid, cooking, estimation, mapping,

signalling, observation etc. By participating in a wide variety of adventure programmes such as rock climbing, rafting, para sailing etc., they not only have fun but also learn to strengthen their guts.

With several opportunities provided to serve the community at large by the Scout Movement, the Scouts and Guides get trained to be responsible citizens. This inspires young people to do their best and to always "BE PREPARED".

4. Scout Promise and Law

The Scout Promise

Every member of the Movement makes the Promise voluntarily and this serves as a moral binding force. When young people freely choose to make a promise, it adds a strong sense of personal responsibility.

At the time of investiture every Scout has to make a Promise as follows:

"On my honour, I promise that I will do my best
-To do my duty to God* and my country,
-To help other people and
-To obey the Scout law."

* The word 'Dharma' may be substituted for the word 'God', if so desired.

Notice the words B.P. included in the promise: "On my honour." He considered one of the Scouters most important tasks was to develop a sense of honour in each individual. On it, B.P. said, "the whole of the Scout's future behaviour and discipline hangs." You can develop this basic virtue by treating each Scout as a responsible person you can trust. When Scouts recognize this, they will reciprocate your trust.

The Scouts have a wide range of abilities: some have more, some less. B.P. recognized this and built it deliberately and included into the Scout Promise. No matter how difficult the task, both you and the Scout would be satisfied if each could truthfully say, "I will do my best."

Duty to God is a fundamental obligation of every Scout. Whatever their faith, we expect and encourage Scouts to fulfil their religious duties.

As the Scout grows older in Scouting, his interpretation of the promise will mature.

The Scout Law

1. **A Scout is trustworthy.** A Scout tells the truth. He is honest, and he keeps his promises. People can depend on him. It is easy to trust someone, even strangers. All trust that we have of strangers is forced, either by laws, contracts, or some similar regulations. That is where Scout is different. He is trustworthy not because he is forced to be that way, but because he chooses to be. His honour is the only regulation that enforces His trustworthiness. That is why the words, "On My Honour", are so important to a Scout.

   A trustworthy person arrives on time, commits to tasks he can handle, and completes both boring and difficult tasks on time. He is punctual, prompt, and perseverant. He realizes that fulfilling simple, basic commitments and expectations every day lays the foundation of trust that extends to more challenging situations. When others see that he completes tasks, they trust him with more and more responsibilities because he has earned that trust.

2. **A Scout is loyal.** A Scout is true to his family, friends, Scout leaders, school, and nation. Loyalty means to be faithful. When we say a Scout is Loyal, it means he remains steadfast in his adherence to what is right. Being loyal is a character trait that can be often tested, and often misdirected. A loyal Scout will support and promote the plans of the Troop, even when they are not his favourite choice. Scouts need to be loyal to the laws of our country and the people that represent those laws. Whether or not a Scout agrees with the way a mayor, governor, or president governs, He must demonstrate respect to that position. By being loyal to the Scout Law, and holding its points dear, a Scout is naturally loyal to those around him in a right and good manner. Blind loyalty is not loyalty at all, but loyalty founded on truth, compassion, and honour is truly loyal.

3. **A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.** A Scout offers his friendship to people of all races and nations, and respects them even if their beliefs and customs are different from his own. This states the bond of brotherhood/sisterhood and this is what makes Scouting such a close knit movement. Friendliness, openness and a ready smile must differentiate you as a Scout from other boys and girls.

4. **A Scout is courteous.** Courtesy is polite behaviour that shows respect for other people. Basic etiquette and manners are of significant importance. You are expected always to try to be courteous to every other person irrespective of him being senior or junior or equal to you. In our age of email, instant messaging, and online chats, courtesy becomes a more difficult behaviour to learn and practice.

Courtesy requires personal interaction where the value of the other person can be demonstrated. After all, courtesy occurs out of respect for other people. We say Please and Thank you. All of these are ways in which we show that we respect the other person.

All together, these are known as 'etiquette' - the proper way of behaving politely. Etiquette is how Scouts should manage their behaviour. True courtesy is done cheerfully and sincerely. Courtesy should begin at home where it may be the most difficult to demonstrate. Remembering to be polite to parents, brothers, and sisters can be a true challenge for a Scout, but one which he needs to overcome to become a person of strong character.

5. **A Scout is a friend to animals and loves nature.** It must be your endeavour to protect life. Many may like to keep pets such as birds, cats, dogs, etc. Such pets need as much care as a little brother or sister. Unless you are prepared to spare your time and care for them, it will be far better for you not to have pets. They need right kind of food, special attention for their cleanliness, appropriate exercise and medical care when they are ill.

6. **A Scout is disciplined and helps protect public property.** This is one of the most difficult points of the Law which you are to observe, but as a disciplined Scout it should not be very difficult for you to follow it. Each one of us need to value the public property in whatever form they are. We need to protect them with utmost care from natural calamities, from those who dirty it and from those who try to destruct it or dirty it.

7. **A Scout is courageous.** A Scout can face danger although he is afraid. He has the courage to stand for what he thinks is right even if others laugh at him or threaten him. Bravery is certainly not the lack of fear, but the strength to overcome that fear. Courage controls fear and allows a Scout to keep a cool head, rise above the danger, and act in a brave way. When fear controls the person, He loses his sense of honour and his gut instinct of self-preservation takes over, causing acts of cowardice. Making excuses and blaming others for mistakes rather than accepting the blame for actions and apologizing for mistakes are habits formed of fear. The Scout who is brave enough to accept consequences for his decisions is brave indeed.

8. **A Scout is thrifty.** He saves for the future. He protects and conserves natural resources. He carefully uses time and property. A Scout should be given as many opportunities as possible to practice being thrifty within Scouting. Thriftiness is most often discussed in terms of money since we exchange work for money and money for those things we need and want.

But, a Scout should be thrifty in all areas of life. Turning off unused lights, closing doors and window shades, recycling, etc. Using things he has until they wear out or he outgrows them rather than wanting to be part of every fact that comes along is being thrifty with what he already has. Promoting conservation and natural environment restoration is being thrifty with nature. Using his time to accomplish goals rather than wasting it on idleness is being thrifty with his time on Earth.

9. **A Scout is pure in thought, word and deed.** This law is the basis on which you stand and live the life of a Scout. Decent Scouts look down upon silly youths who talk dirt, and they do not let themselves give way to temptation, either to talk it or to do anything dirty. A Scout is pure, and clean-minded. If a Scout is clean in thought, He will be clean in word and deed, for the mind is the source of words and deeds. If the reservoir is pure, the water in the tap will be pure.

5. Scout Motto, Sign, Salute and Left Hand Shake

The Scout Motto: BE PREPARED

Be-Prepared: This means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.

- **Be Prepared in Mind** by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.
- **Be Prepared in Body** by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it.

The Scout Motto "Be Prepared" denotes a way of life and an attitude of mind, which would enable you to get proficient in practical skills, help you face challenges in life and also to be in readiness to be of service to others. This can be achieved by being **physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight**. The Motto is also a reminder for you to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to be able to do your duty and to help others even in times of unprecedented calamity.

Scout Sign

The Scout sign identifies you as a Scout anywhere in the world. The sign is given at the time of Investiture and at the time of renewal of the Scout Promise.

The three upraised fingers stand for the three parts of the Scout Promise. The thumb and little finger together stand for the bond between all Scouts.

The Scout Sign is given by raising the right hand, in level with the shoulder, palm to front with three fingers stretched together and thumb closing on the little finger. (Refer Camp fire yarn No.3 in Scouting for Boys.)

Scout Salute

Scout Salute is an expression of mutual esteem and good-will. It is a mark of respect and good manners. It is the privilege and not a service act. It is an outward expression of the spirit of discipline and respect for the other. The manner of saluting indicates the standard of discipline and the state of training and the morale in the

Unit. It is the privilege of the one who sees first to salute first.

Salute is given by raising the right arm smartly to the level of the shoulder, palm to the front with the three fingers stretched together, the first touching the forehead one inch above the right eyebrow and the thumb closing on the little finger and after that the arm, cutting to the front is quickly and smartly brought down curling the fingers. Normally all movements are done to the timing of four counts e.g., "one, two, three, four" counting mentally. "One" – Raise the arm and salute. "Two, three" - Pause. "Four" – Bring the arm down. The salute, as the sign, reminds members of the promise taken. The 3 fingers held upright represents the 3 fold Promise. Etiquette is to allow the other person to take the salute before bringing down the arm. Breaking off: On command a smart right turn, a side step and march off breaking the formation. (a continuous movement).

Left-Hand Shake: Left-Hand Shake greeting with a smile; shaking hands with left and saluting with the right is a specialty of the movement. Founder conceived left hand shake as a form of greeting the members of the movement. The idea originated from an incident in his military career in South Africa. When Col. Baden-Powell entered the capital city of the Ashanti tribe in 1896, he was received by one of the chief, who while greeting him formally extended his left hand. B.-P. held out his right hand in return. But the chief said "No, in my country, the bravest of the brave shakes with left hand."

6. Daily Good Turn

At the very heart of the Scout Movement is the friendly Good Turn. It might even be called the motive power of the Movement and because it is so essential to the boy/girl, to the organization, and to society in general. It is of great importance that we understand all that it really means as well as how to best stimulate its use and recognize its values.

A Good Turn is a volunteered kind act of good deed without expecting anything in return. Scouts and Guides must be encouraged to watch

for things that need to be done, and then do them without being asked. More, Scouts and Guides must be trained and educated into the Good Turn Habit. They must be helped to see that doing a job which they are already supposed to even cheerfully, ought not to be classed as doing a Good Turn.

As a real matter of fact it was an unselfish, fine spirited Good Turn by an unknown English boy which brought Scouting to America in the first place. The incident, now a cherished tradition in the annals of the Boy Scouts of America, ran as follows: William D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, a matter-of-fact business man, had lost himself in the heart of a London fog, and in his bewilderment he looked here and there.

A street urchin, noticing his embarrassment, came up and saluted Mr. Boyce and said, "May I be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce said, "If you can show me how to find such-and-such an address it will be a real service." This lad very smartly saluted and said, "Sir, follow me." He forthwith brought him to the place that Mr. Boyce desired.

Then Mr. Boyce, characteristically of the traveller, pulled his coin purse out and offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly saluted and said, "Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies. The man said, "What did you say?"

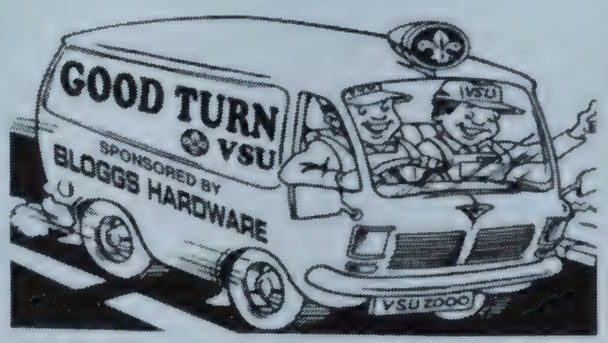
The Scout repeated, and then added, "Don't you know what the Scouts are?" He said, "No, I don't, but I would like to know." The boy said, "Follow me." Boyce pleaded for the opportunity to do his errand and then, as he tells the story himself, this lad was waiting for him outside and took him to the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, after which he brought back to America a trunk-load of printed matter.

He went to Washington and with his good friend Mr. Livingstone, who subsequently was for 15 years the president Boy Scouts of America, he incorporated the BSA under the laws of the District of Columbia.

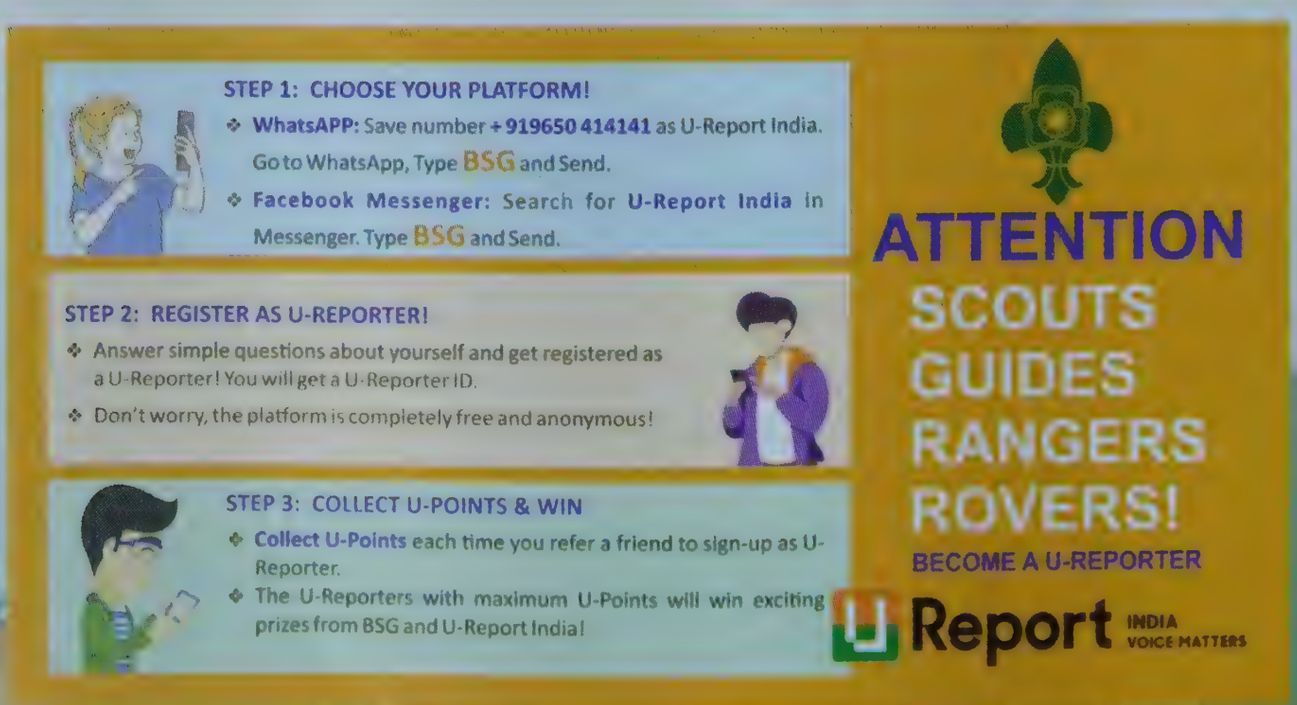
The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in 1910, and in 1916 granted Federal Charter by Act of Congress.

Complying with the regulations and rules of the school and school grounds is doing one's duty, and not a Good Turn. On the other hand the Scout who watches for things that need to be done, and volunteers His services to the captain, teacher or principal, has rendered a real Good Turn.

So you see the Good Turn habit has no end of avenues down which it may go. There is scarcely a day or an hour, an event or a situation where there is not an opportunity to do a Good Turn. The point is that Scouts and Guides must be trained to see these opportunities and to take real joy in making the most of the opportunity.



Scouts and Guides like to be useful; every community offers many opportunities to serve others. Help your Scouts learn what service opportunities are provided by community organizations and institutions. Encourage broad contact with government, business, social welfare, and service organizations through visits, inviting guests to meetings, and encouraging Scouts to prepare projects or displays about community services.


STEP 1: CHOOSE YOUR PLATFORM!
WhatsAPP: Save number +919650 414141 as U-Report India. Go to WhatsApp, Type BSG and Send.
Facebook Messenger: Search for U-Report India in Messenger. Type BSG and Send.
STEP 2: REGISTER AS U-REPORTER!
Answer simple questions about yourself and get registered as a U-Reporter! You will get a U-Reporter ID.
Don't worry, the platform is completely free and anonymous!
STEP 3: COLLECT U-POINTS & WIN
Collect U-Points each time you refer a friend to sign-up as U-Reporter.
The U-Reporters with maximum U-Points will win exciting prizes from BSG and U-Report India!
ATTENTION
SCOUTS
GUIDES
RANGERS
ROVERS!
BECOME A U-REPORTER
U-Report
INDIA
VOICE MATTERS

7. Scout Uniform

Scout Uniform makes you feel that you are a member of our Movement and that you belong to a world-wide brotherhood of boys numbering millions. Wherever you go, if you wear the scout uniform, you will find Scout friends and it will make you feel comfortable and at ease.

Whenever and wherever you wear the scout uniform, it proclaims you as a person of character. Our Promise, Law and Motto, and all the ideals of our Movement are symbolised by the scout uniform. Hence be sure to wear the scout uniform with honour.

The scout uniform stands for preparedness. When an accident occurs in a street/road where a Scout walks in uniform, the public expects them to render assistance. Since the Scout is in uniform, He has better control over crowd management and will be expected to transmit messages to the hospital, relatives or in helping to transport the victim.

Scout Uniform is also a symbol of democracy. In Scouting, boys stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of social background.

For details pertaining to the various items of the Scout uniform you need to refer to Chapter II of APRO Part II.

Photos of Scout in Uniform

8. FLAGS

People have used flags for over 4,000 years. A flag is a piece of coloured fabric or material that is used as a symbol, or for sending a signal. Some flags are used only for decoration. Usually, flags are messages from a person or a group of people.

Anyone can make any kind of flag for any occasion or reason. People use flags to give others information, such as, who they are. Long ago, knights carried flags into battle because it was hard to know who the knights were when they were dressed up and covered in armour ready for battle! Flags were important because they helped soldiers tell their friends from their enemies in battle.

Today every country has a flag. Likewise there are flags for Institutions, Clubs, Sports and Games, Religious groups, Political parties etc.

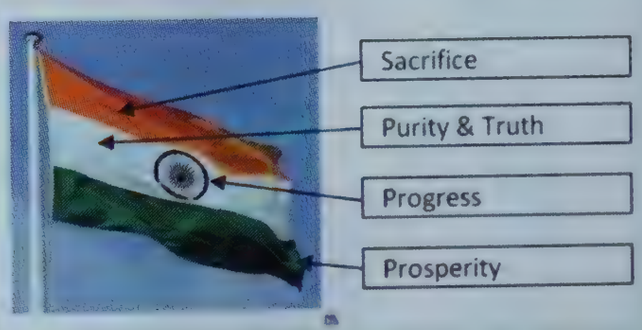
National flags serve not only as a means of identity but also as a symbol for a country's history and ideals. Although flags originated from a simple concept, today they represent much more than mere signage.

Flags are an important part of the identity of a country. They are a symbolic representation of the country and its ideals. Flags aim to unite the people and act as an icon of the nation. The flags of countries are treated with respect.

Countries usually design their flag with certain colours or shapes to stand for specific meaning.

The National Flag of India

The National Flag of India has got immense importance. The National Flag of free India was first adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947. It epitomizes its civilization and culture, heritage and freedom.



The Indian National Flag is a tricolor rectangular panel, made up of three rectangular panels of equal width.

The colour of the top panel is saffron and of the bottom panel is green; the middle panel is white. In the centre there is the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour. Saffron colour denotes courage and sacrifice, white denotes purity, the path of truth to guide our conduct and the green denotes prosperity. Ashoka chakra in the centre of the panel is the wheel of the law of Dharma; it denotes progress. The size

of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2 (three parts long and two parts wide).The National Flag shall be used only on such occasions and in such manner as in accordance with the rules framed by the

Guidelines to be strictly followed with regard to our National Flag.

The National Flag

1. Shall not be used for commercial purposes is in violation of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950;
2. Shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing;
3. Shall not be flown at half-mast except on occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government;
4. Shail not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals;
5. Shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material;
6. Shall not have any form of lettering put upon it;
7. Shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything: Provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day;
8. When used on occasions like unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately and it shall not be used as a covering for the statue or monument;
9. Shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform;
10. Shall not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water;
11. Shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train, boat or an aircraft;
12. Shall not be used as a covering for a building; and
13. Shall not be intentionally displayed with the "saffron" down.

A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag—

(i) whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy

(ii) a damaged or dishevelled Flag should not be displayed;

(iii) the Flag should not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags;

(iv) the Flag should not be flown on any vehicle;

(v) when the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it should be flown on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker;

(vi) when the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band should be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be on the right with reference to the Flag (i.e. left to the person facing the Flag);

(viii) no other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor should any object including flowers or garlands or emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown;

(ix) the Flag should not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration;

(x) the Flag made of paper may be waved by public on occasions of important national, cultural and sports events. However, such paper Flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground after the event. As far as possible, it should be disposed of in private consistent with the dignity of the Flag;

(xi) where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions;

(xii) the Flag should not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it; and

(xiii) when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

When displayed in a straight line with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the extreme right; i.e. if an observer were to stand in the centre of the row of the flags facing the audience, the National Flag should be to his extreme right. The position is illustrated in the diagram.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag

The Bharat Scouts & Guides flag is deep sky blue in colour. The Emblem in yellow colour is in the centre of the flag with Ashoka chakra in blue colour. The size of the Association flag is 180 cms in length and 120 cms in width. The size of the emblem is 45 cms x 30 cms.

The size of the Unit/Group flag is 120 cms in length and 80 cms in width. The name of the Unit/Group shall be written in yellow colour in a straight line below the emblem. The Bharat Scouts and Guides flag shall be dipped to the President of the Indian Republic. It may be dipped to the President or the Chief National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

WORLD SCOUT FLAG:

The World Scout Flag is purple in colour and consists of the world scout badge in white encircled by a white cord, the ends of which are tied with a reef knot, set on purple background. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2.

The three leaves represent the three-fold promise as originally laid down by the Founder. The vein pointing upward represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the promise and the law and symbolized the knowledge and truth. The outer circle represents our worldwide Association.

The World Scout Flag may be used on appropriate occasions and when used they shall fly at lower level than the National Flag at its left at higher level than the Bharat Scouts and Guides flag at its right.

WORLD GUIDE FLAG:

The World Guide Flag consists of the golden trefoil on a bright blue background. It was adopted by the 6th World Conference in 1930, following a suggestion of South Africa. The design was prepared by FROKH KARI AAS of Norway.

At the 80th World community meeting held in March, 1991 it was agreed to adopt a new WORLD TREFOIL and WORLD FLAG.

The World Guide Flag consists of the Golden World Trefoil on the left upper corner on the bright blue field. The three leaves represent the three fold promise originally laid down by the Founder. The flame represents the love for humanity . The vein pointing upwards represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and Law. The outer circle represents our worldwide association. The golden yellow Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over the children of the world. A blaze of White on the lower right hand corner represents the peace that Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are striving to achieve. The white blaze is crowned by three golden squares symbolic of the three fold Promise. The size of the flag will be in the ratio 3 :2.

The World Guide Flag is flown at the World Centres, at the World Bureau and at all World Association events. Companies may carry the World flag in addition to their own National Flag.

The World Scout Flag/World Guide Flag may be used on appropriate occasions and when used they shall fly at lower level than the National Flag at its left, at higher level than the Bharat Scouts and Guides flag at its right.

9. SONGS

National Anthem

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The substance of these instructions has been embodied in this information sheet for general information and guidance. The National Anthem is written by Rabindranath Tagore.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - FULL AND SHORT VERSIONS

(1) The composition consisting of the words and music of the first stanza of the late poet Rabindranath Tagore's song known as "Jana Gana Mana" is the National Anthem of India. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava Subha name jage, tava subha asisa mage,
gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

जन-गण-मन-अधिनायक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-विधाता
पंजाब-सिंध-गुजरात-मराठा
द्रविड़-उत्कल-वंग
विन्ध्य-हिमाचल-यमुना-गंगा
उच्छल-जलधि-तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे, तव शुभ आशिष मांगे
गाहे तव जय-गाथा
जन-गण-मंगल-दायक जय हे
भारत-भाग्य-विधाता
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे,

The above is the full version of the Anthem and its playing time is approximately 52 seconds.

(2) A short version consisting of the first and last lines of the National Anthem is also played on certain occasions. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

Playing time of the short version is about **20 seconds.**

The occasions on which the full versions or the short version will be played have been indicated at the appropriate places in these instructions.

Meaning:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, Dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal; It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, Thou dispenser of India's destiny. Victory, victory, victory, Victory to thee.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer

The prayer is written by Veer Dev Veer of Haryana. The song is sung in 90 seconds.

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

HAMARE DHYAN MEIN AAO PRABHU ANKHON MEIN BAS JAO
ANDHERE DIL MEIN AAKAR KE PARAM JYOTI JAGA DENA

BAHA DO PREM KI GANGA DILO ME PREM KA SAGAR
HAMEN AAPAS ME MILJULKAR PRABHU REHANA SIKHA DENA

HAMARA KARAM HO SEVA HAMARA DHARAM HO SEVA
SADA IMAAN HO SEVA WO SEVAK CHAR BANA DENA

VATAN KE VASTE JEENA, VATAN KE VASTE MARNA
VATAN PAR JAAN FIDA KARNA PRABHU HUM KO SIKHA DENA

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

प्रार्थना

दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।
हमारे ध्यान में आओ, प्रभु आँखों में बस जाओ।
अंधेरे दिल में आकर के, परम ज्योति जगा देना।।
बहा दो प्रेम की गंगा, दिलों में प्रेम का सागर।
हमें आपस में मिल जुल कर प्रभु रहना सिखा देना।।
हमारा कर्म हो सेवा, हमारा धर्म हो सेवा।
सदा ईमान हो सेवा व सेवक चर बना देना।।
वतन के वास्ते जीना, वतन के वास्ते मरना।
वतन पर जाँ फिदा करना, प्रभु हमको सिखा देना।।
दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।

MEANING:

O God give us devoted feelings
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul.

Please come in our mind and God be in our eyes
Come in our heart and pave a way of enlightenment from darkness.

Let there be a flow of love like smooth flow of river Gangas & an ocean of love in our hearts.
Please Teach us God to live together mutually.
Our doings be service, our religion be service
Always be Honest in our service and be follower of that service.
Let us live for the Nation and lets us die for the Nation.
Let us sacrifice our life. O God teach us.
O God give us kind devoted feelings.
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul. Oh God teach us.

Flag Song

The Flag Song is written by Mr. Daya Shanker Bhatt of Uttarakhand.
The time to be taken to sing this flag song is 45 seconds.

Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega.
Nila Rang gagan sa vistrit Bhatru bhav failata,
Tridal kamal nit teen pratigyaon ki yad dilata.
Aur chakra kahta hai pratipal aage kadam badhega.
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega
Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega

झण्डा गीत

भारत स्काउट-गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
नीला रंग गगन सा विस्तृत भ्रातृ-भाव फैलाता।
त्रिदल कमल नित तीन प्रतिज्ञाओं की याद दिलाता।
और चक्र कहता है प्रतिपल, आगे कदम बढ़ेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
भारत स्काउट-गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।।

MEANING

1. The Bharat Scout Guide flag will always remain high, The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high.
2. The Blue colour (of the Flag) is like wide sky, spreads brotherhood / fraternity, (all over the world)
3. The Trefoil always reminds the three fold promises.
4. And the wheel tells every moment, a step forward (the movement), which is the sign of progress all 24 hours (always 24X7).

The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high.

10. Troop Meetings

Since the Scout Aspirants of your Unit are required to attend at least four Unit Meetings in order to fulfil the Pravesh requirement, encourage each one of them to be regular in attending the Meetings.

11. Outing

In the Court of Honour meetings and while interacting with the Patrol Leaders of your unit, you can participate in the patrol or Unit Outings.

You then make the Promise to the Scout master and is invested as a Scout. You are now eligible to wear the Scout Uniform and the membership badge.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY

Investiture Ceremony

A short simple and solemn ceremony within the troop that makes a boy a Scout. The boy makes Scout Promise in the presence of Scouts and the Scoutmaster of the Troop and becomes one of them. The Scoutmaster arranges for the ceremony when the recruit fulfils the condition set in APRO. It is the prerogative of the Scoutmaster to conduct the ceremony himself and should not surrender this responsibility to others who may be even so highly placed. Parents of the recruit may be invited. One ceremony for one recruit produces good effect. The ceremony is not done on a mass scale. Group Leader will be there as head of the family.

Prepatation:

All members in Uniform. Troop is formed in a horseshop. Scoutmaster faces the horseshoe, left of the flag. Assistant Scoutmaster stands behind the S.M. Group Leader other Scouters and invitees stand in line left to ASM. Troop-leader/ASM with Scout flag stands on SM's left to one side, facing the flag in formation. Recruit wearing Scout shirt, pant, belt, shoes and socks stands close to the right of his patrol second.

Procedure:

Scoutmaster briefly describes singificance of the occasion. Then he calls on Patro Leader to bring out recruit to be invested. P.L. brings recruit to within two paces of S.M., salutas, introduces the recruit then takes a step back.

Ceremony:

S.M. : "Do you know what your honour means?"

Recruit : "Yes Sir, I Do"

S.M. : Can I trust you, on your honour, to do your best,
To do your duty to God and the Country,
To help other people and to obey the Scout Law?

Recruit : "Yes Sir"

The TL/ASM then moves up and lowers the Troop Flag till it is horizontal between the S.M. and the recruit, taking care flag does not touch the ground.

S.M. : "Troop, sawdhan, Scout Sign"

All invested Scout and the recruit do so.

S.M. : "Place your left hand on the flag"

The S.M. and the recruit do so.

S.M. : Repeat after me... "On my honour I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to God, and my Country, to help other people and to obey the Scout law.

The Scout master delivers the promise slowly in a way that the recruit follows well.

At the end of promise S.M. and recruit let go the flag. Troop Leader/ ASM raises the flag. All come down from Scout sign with the S.M. and stand at alert.

S..M. then shake new Scout by left hand and says:

"I trust you, on your honour, to keep the promise

You are now a Scout in the World Wide Brotherhood of Scouts."

Note: If the boy has got invested priviously, the words would be...

"You are now a member of the World Wide Brotherhood of Scouts".

S.M. : TROOP... vishram.

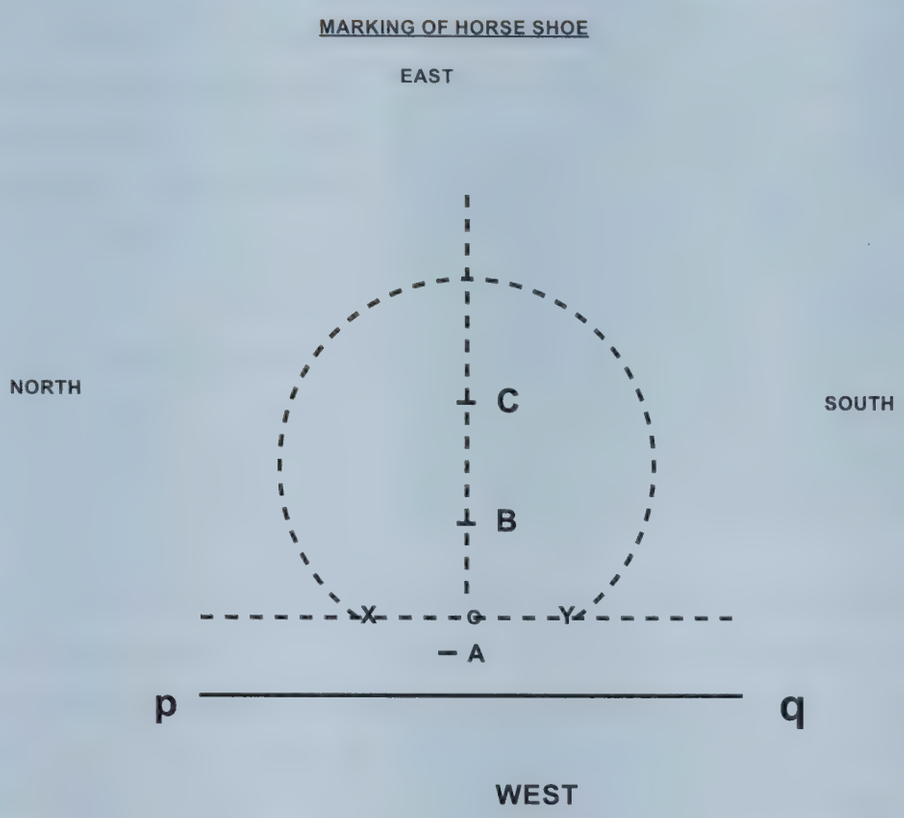
S.M. then hands the recruit his membership badge (and the metal badge to be worn when not uniform) with brief explanation of their meaning. Scout quietly displaces them into his pocket.

Group Leader then comes forward to welcome the new Scout. If the occasion demands he also places the group scarf round the neck of the Scout and fixes it with a woggle.

ASM then hands the new Scout his beret cap, investiture card and welcomes him.

If desired parents and troop celebratie the occasion over a cup of tea.

MARKING OF HORSE SHOE



- Select the Site.
- Fix position 'O' for Flag mast.
- Draw East / West, North / South line of 'O'.
- On the West line mark 'A' 2 Paces from 'O'.
- On East line fix one peg at 'B' two paces away from 'O' and one peg at 'C' Six paces away from 'B'.
- Take rope twice AC and make a loop such that it holds both the pegs B & C in the loop.
- With a marker in the loop at 'X' on the North line draw arc on the Eastern side keeping the Rope (loop) fully stretched. Step at 'Y' on south line.
- Draw another line PQ parallel to XY three paces away on the Western side this line is for Adult Leader etc.
- Fix flag mast at 'O' (about 16 to 22 feet).
- Remove the pegs and arise the North / South and East / West line.
- The first and the last person in the horse shoe stand 2 paces away from north south line.
- All toes touch the line of the horse shoe.
- Flag at Mast head.

TROOP FLAG PROCEDURE

All the Scouts will be at their Patrol Corners. ASM and SM takes round the Patrol Corner and wished them. Individual Inspection can also be done at the Patrol Corner.

The Assistant Scoutmaster forms the Horse-Shoe taking 2 steps in front of the Flag Mast. He will call the patrol by clapping or whistle signal. All the Scouts will run towards Flag with their Patrol Cry and make the Horseshoe with Duty Leader at the right extreme of the Horse-Shoe. After arranging the Horse-Shoe properly, he brings them to SAVDHAN position and takes one step to his left, then turns about and takes 3 steps & turns about and faces the Horse-Shoe. Now he will be one step left and one step behind to the Flag Mast. Scoutmaster & all other staff members will be 2 (two) steps behind the Assistant S.M. in the line. They will be in VISHRAM position.

Commands for Flag Ceremony

A.S.M. : Course Vishram : (कोर्स विश्राम)

: Course Savdhan : (कोर्स सावधान)

S.M. and other staff members will come to savdhan position.

Then the A.S.M. turns about and salutes. S.M. also salutes. A.S.M. take one step to the right. Then both move forward taking 2 (two) steps. S.M. will occupy the position where A.S.M. was standing. A.S.M. joins the line of staff where a place was kept ready to the left of the S.M.. He turns about.

S.M. takes charge of the whole ceremony.

L. : Course Vishram : (कोर्स विश्राम)

: Course Savdhan : (कोर्स सावधान)

: Prarthana Shuru : (प्रार्थना शुरु) (All sing the Prayer).

: Course Vishram : (कोर्स विश्राम)

: Course Savdhan : (कोर्स सावधान)

: Dhwaj Leader Chal Do. : (ध्वज लीडर चल दो) (Scout)

Dhwaj (Duty) Leader marches forward to the front of the Flag Mast. He turns to the right. Then he takes one step forward. He raises his right hand as high as possible & hold the halyard.

S.M. : Salute (All will Salute).

The Duty Leader pulls the halyard down and quickly ties round the cleat. Then he took one step back and Salutes.

S.M. : Jaise The : (जैसे थे) (All bring hands down).

S.M. : Jhanda Geet Shuru : (झण्डा गीत शुरु) (All sings Flag Song).

After the Flag Song is over the Duty Leader turns right and marches to his original place.

S.M. : Course Vishram – Aram Se :
(कोर्स विश्राम - आराम से)

Then inspection reports and other formalities. S.M. and A.S.M. may have Individual Inspection also if not done during Patrol Corner visit.

L : Course Savdhan
(कोर्स सावधान)

L : Course Swasthan
(कोर्स स्वस्धान)

All turns to the right and take one step to the right and move.

FLAG LOWERING

Duty Leader should lower the Flag at the time of sunset. He should be in uniform. He goes to the Flag Mast, unties the halyard from the cleat and gets ready for lowering the Flag. Then he gives a long blast whistle. Whoever heard the whistle should come to SAVDHAN at their working place and turn facing the Flag. They should be in SAVDHAN till they hear another whistle. The Duty Leader lowers the Flag slowly with both the hands without any break and when the Flag touches the cleat, he hold it and puts in on his right shoulder and lowers it till the toggle touches the cleat. Then he gives another long blast whistle.

At the time of Closing Ceremony in a Troop Meeting

S.M. : TROOP SAVDHAN

S.M. : DHWAJ LEADER CHAL DO

Duty Leader marches to the Flag Mast, Turned right and takes one step forward and holds the halyard.

S.M. : TROOP VISHRAM – ARAM SE, Duty Leader unties the halyard and keeps the flag ready for lowering.(To avoid delay, it is better to un-tie the Halyard and get ready in advance.)

S.M.. : TROOP SAVDHAN.

Duty Leader lowers the Flag, slowly with the both the hands without any break, bringing it up to the cleat and keeps the flag on the cleat neatly in such a way that the flag does not touch the ground. He than takes one step back and marches to his position.

S.M. : TROOP VISHRAM

S.M.. : TROOP SAVDHAN

: RASHTRA GAAN SHURU.

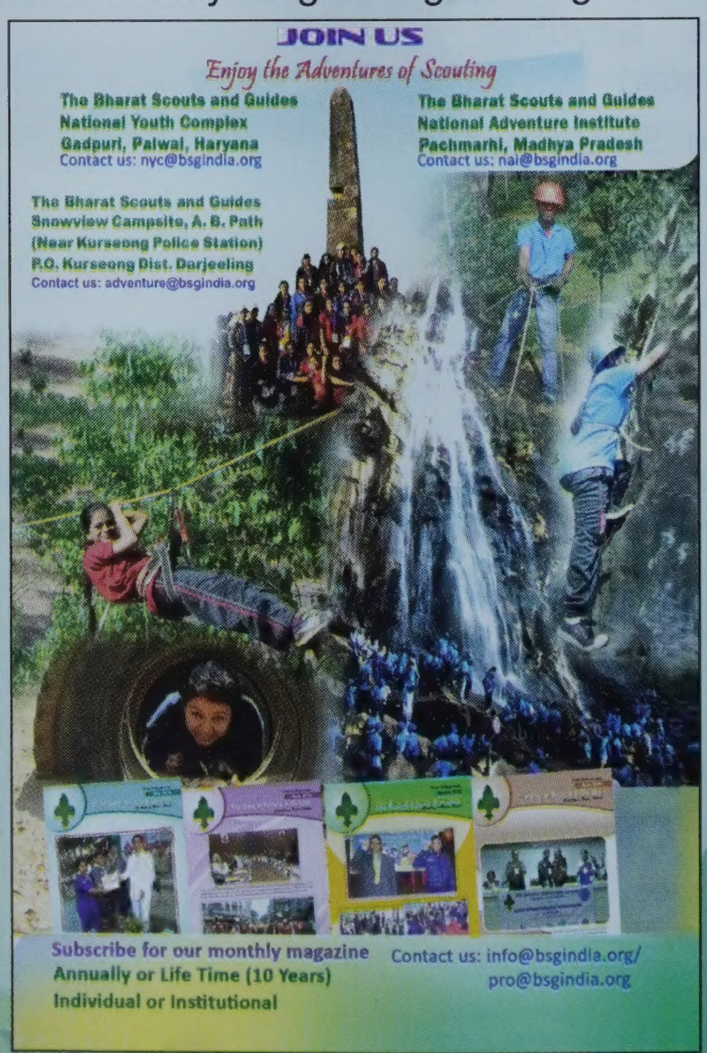
All sings JANA – GANA – MANA.

S.M. : TROOP VISHRAM

S.M. : TROOP SAVDHAN

: TROOP VISARJAN

All turn right, Salute and take one step to the right. Then they re-assemble in the Horse-Shoe informally for greeting/wishing each other.



Campfire Opening Song (Hindi)

AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG SE ROSHAN, APNI BASTI, KAISI BULANDI KAISE PASTI
RANJO ALAM KO BHULO BHULAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
SURAJ DUBA NIKLE TARE, KHATM HUE SAB KAM HAMARE
MILKAR BHAGYA JAGAO AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS
AAG HUI HE ROSHAN AAO, AAO AAG KE PASS

Campfire Opening Song

Camp fire is burning
Camp fire is burning
Draw nearer draw nearer
In the glooming in the glooming
Come sing and be merry

Campfire Closing Song (Hindi)

SANJH HUI,
SURAJ DUBA,
SAGAR SOYA,
DHARTI SOI,
AMBAR SOYA
NIRVIGHAN HO,
TUM BHI SO-O,
PRABHU HEN PASS

Campfire Closing Song

Day is done....
Gone the sun .....
From the sea,
From the hills,
From the sky,
All is well,
Safely rest,
God is nigh.

Her World Her Voice

The Bharat Scouts and Guides along with three large-scale charitable organisations working with young people around the world: ***Generation Unlimited, UNICEF and WAGGGS.*** With the support from UPS, we aim to make an impact in enhancing the Ranger section through three identified global priority areas, crystallised in the Generation Unlimited (Yuwaah!) strategy: -

Equity: ensuring Rangers from under represented communities can access support.

Engagement: ensuring the voices of young women in India are counted and heard, by enrolling over 1 lac U reporters in Guide wing.

Empowerment: Enhance the skills of young women through "My Rights and Me" seminar to make an impact in their communities.

Spear 4.5 Million Scouts

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is affiliated to the World Organization of the Scout Movement and is the only National Scout Organization in the country with large membership and having enormous potential for the Growth. Total Population of the Young People in India is 25,76,41,834 and present Scout Membership is 35,81,332. There are over 254 million untapped available young people who need to be attracted to Scouting.

This project aims to achieve over 4.5 million young people by 2023 and further 6.0 million Scouts by 2025.

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